

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Health and Welfare Section**

**WEEKLY BULLETIN**

**For Period  
5 October - 11 October  
1947  
Number 41**

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SECTION I  
TECHNICAL BULLETINS

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletins were mailed with the Weekly Bulletin, (#41, 17 October 1947):

Title: Meat Inspection  
Short Title: TB-PH-VET 3 Sections 6 & 7 (Sections 1 through 5 mailed with Weekly Bulletin 7 February 1947)  
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Title: Duties and Functions of Welfare Officers Military Government  
Short Title: TB-PH-VEL 6

SECTION II  
WELFARE DIVISION

Social Work Education

On 6 October the first graduation ceremonies were held by the Japan Social Work School in Tokyo. Thirty-nine persons, including three women, completed a one-year course of study. Students graduated range in age from 21 to 45. Nine of the students had college or university education before entering the School of Social Work while the remaining thirty had secured about fourteen years of education before entering.

Most of the students have already made arrangements concerning employment. One student has been employed by the Welfare Section in each of the following prefectures: Kanagawa, Tottori, Miyazaki, Kagoshima, Miyagi, Akita, Toyama, Ishikawa, Gumma, and Hiroshima. Two students will work in Nagoya Prefecture and one for the City of Yokohama. Three students have been employed by the Labor Bureau of the City of Tokyo. Three have secured employment in the Childrens Bureau, Ministry of Welfare and Ministry of Labor, respectively. Three students will work with the Research Institute of the Japan Social Work Association and one has been employed by the Japanese Red Cross. Other students have been employed by various other institutions and social welfare agencies.

A second group of students will complete the one-year course of study in the spring of 1948. According to present plans new students will be admitted to the school in April 1948.

Relief Packages for Japanese Nationals

Some questions have arisen concerning the application of the present policy permitting relief parcels being sent from the United States and other countries to Japanese nationals. Present regulation covering the matter is Memorandum for Japanese Government AG 311.1 (26 Aug 47) CCS (SCAPIN 1786). Paragraph 8 of this memorandum was quoted in Weekly Bulletin No.36.

A recent ruling indicates it is not a violation of existing FEC regulations for Occupational Force Personnel to use APO facilities for the transmittal of check, money order or cash with an order to mail order houses or any other source in the United States for relief gift articles for Japanese Nationals providing the contents and weight are in accordance with relief package shipments allowable through International Mails and such shipments are made to the Japanese National through International Mails.

Subsidies to Private Welfare Agencies

On 7 October a notification was sent out by the Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare to each prefectural governor concerning subsidies for private social work establishments. This notification attempts to clarify previous Japanese institutions issued on 7 November 1946. (Ministry of Welfare Hatsu-sha #143). The basic policy concerning this matter is set forth in Memorandum for Japanese Government dated 7 November 1946, subject: Information of General Application Pertaining to SCAPIN 775 (Ind 3 to Operational Directive No. 9, Hq Eight Army, 14 January 47).

“a. National Government funds will not be used to provide lump-sum grants to private welfare institutions except as stated in c., below.

“b. No grants will be made by national, prefectural, or local governments for the establishment or re-establishment of private welfare institutions.

“c. Government funds, national, prefectural, or local, may be used for the restoration, repair, or expansion of existing private welfare institutions providing care for indigent persons, only if such projects are found to be the most economic and feasible means of providing for these persons in a given locality. In no case will government funds be expended for such purpose where other public or private institutions exist which can adequately meet the need.

“d. Wherever possible, priority in the allocation of funds for projects mentioned in c. above, will be given to public welfare institutions.”

If appears that in some cases subsidies have been made to private agencies where conditions and requirements are not in accordance with the Ministerial Order issued 7 November 1946. In the future it will be necessary for a responsible Japanese official to certify that the conditions have been met when any request for a subsidy is submitted to the Ministry of Welfare.

#### Releases of Imported Food Stuffs for School Lunch Program

Releases of imported food stuffs for the school lunch program for October, November and December 1947 are as follows: Powdered skimmed milk 4,714 metric tons, released 16 September 1947. Canned foods including protein content foods, vegetables, fruits and fruit juices total 4,750 metric tons, releases 21 August 1947.

These releases will provide basic school lunch supplies for 3,250,000 school children and teachers for grades one through six, in selected areas. To date, supplies available do not permit extension of the school lunch program into all primary schools, nor into kindergartens, middle schools or high schools.

Children of families, receiving Daily Life Security grants; attending schools where a school lunch program is in operation, may be provided for within the family grant, by a special budget item for school lunch payment. In some instances the family head has not permitted the yen budgeted for school lunch to go for that purpose but has utilized the amount in general family expenses. Certain localities have obviated this possibility by paying the school lunch budget sum to the school head for each child concerned, the child then receiving daily, the necessary yen from the school head and paying the lunch room supervisor at the time he receives his lunch.

Whether the local school lunch program is governmental in sponsorship and supply, or entirely volunteer in content, a sufficient sum should be included in the Daily Life Security grant of the family on relief to provide payment by the child for the lunch provided.

#### Public Assistance

The Ministry of Welfare submitted the following totals on Public Assistance for the month of August. Totals of July 1947 and August 1946 are shown for purpose of comparison.

	<u>August 1947</u>	<u>July 1947</u>	<u>August 1946</u>
Non-institutional	2,542,006	2,525,963	
Institutional	<u>146,885</u>	<u>130,575</u>	
Total	2,688,891	2,656,538	2,953,280
	<u>August 1947</u>	<u>July 1947</u>	<u>August 1946</u>
Cash Grants	293,439,251 yen	234,359,213 yen	
Grants in Kind	<u>22,127,937</u>	<u>25,445,029</u>	
Total	315,567,188 yen	259,804,242 yen	101,576,775 yen

#### Prefectural Public Assistance Report for August 1947

	Total No. Persons <u>In Institutions</u>	Total No. Persons <u>non-institutional</u>	Total Assistance <u>cash</u>	Cost of Assistance <u>in kind</u>
<u>Prefecture</u>				
Hokkaido	10,457	72,136	10,439,795	1,424,839
Aomori	2,924	39,038	4,937,386	113,536

Iwate	220	50,540	3,535,066	40,850
Miyagi	1,048	52,866	3,388,281	634,747
Akita	756	56,019	4,764,471	238,162
Yamagata	848	54,390	6,355,760	330,855
Fukushima	975	72,365	7,214,646	84,486
Ibaragi	1,332	52,623	4,185,553	539,363
Tochigi	451	29,505	3,685,764	149,828
Gumma	3,488	60,463	5,648,098	61,730
Saitama	847	51,285	6,580,218	
Chiba	2,609	37,413	3,340,380	220,413
Tokyo	30,124	141,071	33,547,023	
Kanagawa	4,815	45,631	8,781,541	164,381
Niigata	11,023	79,394	7,497,603	309,055
Toyama	1,110	41,485	5,793,174	30,643
Ishikawa	1,747	33,710	4,681,304	60,239
Fukui	4,240	60,149	3,369,813	811,622
Yamanashi	248	22,543	2,683,298	
Nagano	1,066	78,110	9,139,719	169,299
Gifu	1,541	58,400	5,745,552	2,080,557
Shizuoka	5,026	59,446	6,739,516	775,056
Aichi	7,730	92,158	9,649,912	
Mie	859	38,676	5,199,246	22,960
Shiga	365	31,014	2,554,791	585,221
Kyoto	2,787	64,679	10,300,964	915,130
Osaka	9,272	88,952	18,845,112	11,118
Hyogo	4,963	103,253	14,454,112	
Nara	423	25,572	3,133,797	340
Wakayama	364	33,383	4,848,187	139,709
Tottori	389	24,986	2,815,630	31,133
Shimane	2,030	30,003	3,351,219	
Okayama	3,226	44,253	5,080,526	136,722
Hiroshima	2,549	56,865	6,900,191	542,660
Yamaguchi	7,557	48,196	5,234,347	94,505
Tokushima	1,351	35,158	3,341,616	
Kagawa	4,544	29,371	3,082,182	3,491,100
Ehime	706	39,254	4,653,996	133,600
Kochi	508	25,734	3,049,191	715,640
Fukuoka	1,105	131,416	6,902,470	2,884,580
Saga	1,487	60,157	3,544,431	1,729,036
Nagasaki	1,373	55,928	6,632,021	
Kumamoto	1,750	45,448	4,286,524	419,371
Oita	2,269	25,426	2,658,257	1,882,750
Miyazaki	1,054	41,207	3,432,444	118,701
Kagoshima*	1,292	122,285	7,380,186	45,000

\*Decrease from Preceding Month  
Source: Ministry of Welfare

A study recently completed by the Ministry of Welfare indicates that one of the reasons for poor statistical reporting from the Prefectural Welfare Officer has been the early date such reports were required to be submitted to the Ministry.

As a result of the study it has been determined that prefectures shall have such statistical reports in the mail by the 20th of the month following the month to be reported on. The report shall cover the calendar month. The names of prefectures whose reports do not reach the Ministry of Welfare by the 25th of the month will be reported in the Weekly Summary.

SECTION III  
(VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION)

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following new outbreaks of animal disease for the period 4 October - 10 October 1947.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Kumamoto	Texas Fever	50

The Chief, Veterinary Affairs Division, departed for Okinawa 8 October 1947 and will investigate Okinawa veterinary affairs for an approximate period of two weeks.

Outbreaks of Equine Encephalitis are still occurring, although diminishing in number, but at present, official figures are not available.

SECTION IV  
SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

A total of 1579 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment have been distributed to three prefectures under Ministry of Welfare supervision in the period 30 September through 6 October. The following shipments were made:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Saitama	500	300		
Osaka				229
Fukuoka	—	<u>250</u>	<u>300</u>	—
Total	500	550	300	229

Continual efforts are being made to clarify and facilitate the distribution of x-ray film to consumers. Ofttimes faulty distribution is caused by lack of information at the consumer end regarding the exact locations of dealers who sell this film. It was arranged by Ministry of Welfare officials to request the two x-ray film manufacturing companies to designate agencies in each prefecture who will act as retail outlets to consumers who are authorized to operate x-ray equipment. It is understood these agencies are required to make full reports of sales in efforts to prevent film reaching unauthorized buyers. Each of the agencies has received shipments of films. A publicity campaign will be instituted by the manufactures to acquaint professional men and women of these outlets, by advertisements in newspapers, periodical and professional journals, as well as circulars to be distributed to individuals. The Ministry of Welfare will notify prefectural health officials of these agencies. PH&W is taking this opportunity to inform Military Government officials where the film may be purchased.

AGENCIES OF KONISHIROKU PHOTO INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Agent</u>	<u>Address</u>
Fukuoka	Minaka Shoksi	Shotengai, Shinten-Cho, Fukuoka City
"	Inaya Photo Shop	Akebono-Shotengai, Hiyoshi-cho, Kurume City
Saga	Mazeki Photo Shop	No. 92, Matsubara-cho, Saga City
Nagasaki	Kinsei-do Pharmacy	Chiomi-cho, Sasebo City
"	Shiroshima Photo Shop	1-chome, Edo-machi, Nagasaki City
Kumamoto	Kyushu-yoko	No. 12 1-chome, Sakana-machi, Kumamoto City
Kagoshima	Hashiguchi Photo Shop	No. 56 Higashisengoku-cho, Kagoshima City
Miyazaki	Sato Miki Pharmacy	No. 132, Higashi Motokogi-ku, Nobuoka City
Oita	Koshin-do	Oitabiru-mae, Sotobori, Oita City
Kyoto	Sankyo-Shokai	No. 279, Matsubara-Noborishimizu-cho, Kawaramachi, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto City
Wakayama	Nakamura Photo Shop	No.206 Hon-cho, Wakayama City
Shiga	Sankyo-Shokai	No. 279, Matsubara-Noborishimizu-cho, Kawaramachi, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto City
"	Mutsumi-do	Hishiya-Cho, Otsu City
Hyogo (Hokubu)	Yamada Photo Kogaisha	Ohiraki-dori, Toyooka-machi, Hirosakigoori, Hyogo Prefecture
Ehime	Kodama Photo Shop	2-chome, Daikaido, Matsuyama City
"	Koshin-sha	Ekimae-nishidori, Nishijo City, Ehime Prefecture
Kanagawa	Sakura-shokai	No.119, Yamashita-cho, Nakaku, Yokohama City
"	Yayoi Photo Ind. Co. (Yokohama Branch)	No. 66, 4-chome, Wakamiya-cho, Minami-ku Yokohama City
Saitama*	Hosobuchi Photo Shop	No. 167, 2-chome, Takasago-cho, Urawa City
Gumma	Akagi-Shokai	No. 224,Hagi-cho, Maebashi City
"	Takahashi-Shokai	No.98, Hon-cho, Maebashi City
Tochigi	Tanase-Saikado	No. 54, 3-chome, Kyokushi-cho, Utsunomiya City
Niigata	Yamazaki Pharmacy	No.5, Hon-cho, Kashiwazaki City
"	Yamato Hyakkaten	No.7, Furumachi-dori, Niigata City
Nagano	Jokyu-do Pharmacy	No.3, Chuo-dori, Okayama City
Yamanashi	Momose Pharmacy	No.29, Johoku-Konya-machi, Kofu City
Chiba	Shimamura Photo Shop	No.5, Hon-cho, Funabashi City
Ibaragi	Kikuchi-Shoten	Shimoncho-dori, Sukagawa, Hidachi City
Fukushima	Meguro Pharmacy	No.63, Kami-cho, Fukushima City
Miyagi	Katayanagi-Shoten	No.178, Tsunoda-cho, Igu-gori
"	Toshiba (Sendai Branch)	No.159, Kokubun-cho, Senadai City
Iwate	Fugitaya Photo Shop	Kagi-cho, Hnamaki City
"	Chukichi, Tada Shop	No.133, Hon-cho, Morioka City
Aomori	Star Photo Shop	No.83, Nakadote-cho, Hirosaki City
"	Yayoi Photo Ind. Co.	No.12, Aza-Bamon, Nobechi-cho, Aomori City
Yamagata	Ohara Photo Shop	Nanatancho, Yamagata, City
Akita	Kiuchi Fancy Shop	Hirokogi, Akita City
"	Hoteiya	1-ku, Asashi-cho, Tsuchisaki-Minato, Akita City
Hokkaido	Gurafu-Shoten	No.9, 2-chome, Higashi, Hanazono-cho, Otaru City
"	Tamoto Seieido	No.39, Suehiro-cho, <u>Kakodate</u> City
"	Ichijo Pharmacy	4-chome, Nishi-Minami, 1-jyo, Sapporo City
"	Kawata Photo Shop	Heiwa-dori, 3-jyo, Asashikawa City
Mie	Isaya Photo Shop	Hinodori-cho, Matsuzaka City
"	Yayoi Photo Ind. Co. (Kansai Branch)	No.532, Gyobu, Tsu City
Gifu	Yayoi Photo Ind. Co.	Kinendo-nei, No.4, 2-chome, Makamiya-machi, Gifu City
Shizuoka	Osakaya Pharmacy	No.120, Agetsuchi-cho, Numezu City
"	Bunsendo	No.6,3-chome, Umeya-machi, Shizuoka City
"	Kyorindo	No.87, Kindo-cho, Hamamatsu City
Aichi	Wakita Photo Shop	Minami-Otsu-dori, Naka-ku, Nagoya City
Toyama	Kuwane Pharmacy	No.96, Sokyokuwa, Toyama City
Ishikawa	Hata Pharmacy	No.75, Hakuro-machi, Kanazawa City

"	Hanabusa Pharmacy	No.20, Ishiura-machi, Kanazawa City
Fukui	Komaruya Pharmacy	Eki-mae, Fukui City
Tokyo	Shimazu Seisakusho	No.3, 1-chome, Nishiki-cho, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
"	Goto Fuundo	No.2, 1-chome, Ogawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
"	Mikasa Shokai	No.9, 3-chome, Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
"	Yayoi Photo Ind. Co.	Meisosha, No.4, 1-chome, Horidome-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo
"	Morikawa Ind. Co. (Ikakikai)	No.9, 1-chome, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo
"	Nihon Ind, Co.	No.22, 6-chome,
*Saitama	Chuwa-Shogi Co.	No.13, 3-chome, Naka-dori, Urawa City
Tokyo	Toshiba Denki Co. (Ikakikai)	No.16, 1-chome, Hon-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo
"	Sakata -Seisakusho	No.13, 2-chome, Iida-machi, Kojima-chiku, Tokyo
"	Isawa Seisakusho	No.3, 2-chome, Haruki-cho, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo
"	Shibuya Rentogen	No.428, 8-chome, Shiinamachi, Toshima-ku, Tokyo
"	Chuwa Shoji	No.9, 3-chome, Nakajuyjyo, Oji, Kita-ku, Tokyo
"	Ajie Rentogen	No.2, Asashi-cho, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
"	Matsuda Service Station	No.1303, Sekigahara, 01, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo
"	Hoshina Seisakusho	Surugadai, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
"	Yokohama Seikosha	No.39, Sanko-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo
"	Kasai-Ikadangyo	No.91, 4-chome, Nagasaki, Toshima-ku, Tokyo
"	Tanaka Rentogen	No.1162, 2-chome, Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo
"	Kyowa Yoko	Rm. No. 465, Marubiru, 2-chome, Marunouchi Chiyoda-ku
"	Sanko-Shokai	No.1, 1-chome, Muromachi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo
"	Taisho-Kogyo	No.4, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo
"	Nunotani Shoten	Hon-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo (No.14, 4-chome)
"	Sankyo Co. (Tokyo Buranch)	Kanabishi-nai, No.14, 1-chome, Shinbashi, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo

The Osaka Branch Office supplies the prefectures of Osaka, Hiroshima, Okayama, Yamaguchi, Shimane, Tottori, Tokushima, Kagawa and Kochi. Prefectural agencies will be established for these prefectures in the near future.

#### AGENCIES OF FUJI PHOTO FILM CO., LTD.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Agent</u>	<u>Address</u>
Hokkaido	Takayama Kikaiten	Nishi 4-chome, Kita Shichijo, Sapporo City
"	Tateishi Shokai	Nishi 3-chome, Kita Sanjo, Sapporo City
"	Ichijo Pharmacy	Nishi w-chome, Minami Ichijo, Sapporo City
Aomori	Tateishi Shokai	No.44 Okeya-machi, Horisaki City
Iwate	Tamura Kikaiten	Saien-Nishiki-machi, Morioka City
"	Taguchi Photo Shop	No.133 Honcho, Morioka City
Miyagi	Koseki Shoten	Tori No.2, Teishoji, Sendai City
"	Tokyo Shibaura Denki K.K (Sendai Branch)	No.159, Kokubu-machi, Sendai City
Akita	Asia Rentogen Co.	Fukushima Jinguji-machi, Sendai City
"	Kinouchi Dep't Store (Photo Bureau)	Hirokoji, Akita City
"	Tohara Rentogen	No.1 Omota-Teppecho Hodo-machi, Akita City
Yamagata	Asia Rentogen Co.	Fukushima Jinguji-machi, Sendai City
"	Obara Photo Shop	Asahi Ginza Nanoka-machi, Yamagata City
Fukushima	Daimaru-ya	No.48, Makama-machi, Fukushima City
"	Zenbei-Morikawa Co.	No.125, Koge-cho, Wakamatsu City
"	Meguro Pharmacy	No.63 Kami-machi, Fukushima City
Ibaragi	Haga Co.	1 chome, Izumi-cho, Mito City
Tochigi	Miyamoto Photo Shop	Itsunomiya City
Gumma	Akagi Photo Shop	Maebashi City
"	Konishi Pharmacy	Maebashi City

Saitama	Fuji Photo Film Co. Ltd.	No.3 Ginza Nishi 2-chome, Shuo-ku,Tokyo
Tokyo	Fuji Photo Film Co. Ltd.	No.3 Ginza Nishi 2-chome, Shuo-ku,Tokyo
"	Nippon Med. Inst. Co. Ltd.	22 of 6 Yushima Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo
"	Sakata Manufacture	3 of 2 Iidamachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
"	Mikasa Co.	9 of 3 Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
"	Asia Rentogen Co.	2 of 2 Asahi-machi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
"	Shimazu Rentogen Manufactory	No.2, Mitoshiro-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
"	Goto Fuundo	2 of 1 Ogawa-machi, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
"	Shimazu Rentogen Manufactory	4286 og 8 Shiina-machi, Toshima-ku, Tokyo
"	Chiyoda Rentogen Manufactory	Yamato Bidg., 5 of 2, Gofukubashi Nihonbashi, Tokyo
"	Misuzu Co.	3 of 8, Ginza, Shuo-ku, Tokyo
"	Asanume Co.	3 of 3, Muromachi, Nihonbashi, Shuo-ku, Tokyo
"	Osawa Co.	Nishi 5 of 2, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo
Chiba	Kokie Pharmacy	No.134 2-chome, Azuma-cho, Chiba City
Kanagawa	Ueno Co.	No.190 Ymashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama City
"	Yayoi Photo Ind. K.K	Onoue Blds., 5-chome, Onoue-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama City
Niigata	Kase Pharmacy	No.977, Tori Kokuban-cho Furu-machi, Niigata City
"	Irohado Med.Inst. Shop	Ichiban-cho, Eisho-dori, Niigata City
"	Nakamura Photo Shop	Nishi Hori-Dori, Niigata City
Toyama	Kuwana Pharmacy	Shoten-gai, Soguwa-machi, Toyama City
Ishikawa	Sakurai Iryo Co.	No.30 Kamiima-machi, Kanazawa City
"	Hata Pharmacy	Kanazawa City
"	Hayumi Co.	No.40 Shimo Ohmi-machi, Kanazawa City
Yamanashi	Eikodo	No.1, Hyugamachi, Kofu City
Nagano	Naberin Pharmacy	No.673, Takasago-machi, Matsumoto City
"	Kyowa Med. Inst. Co. Ltd.	No.103, Nitta-machi, Nagano City
Gifu	Tanaka Photo Shop	Gifu City
Shizuoka	Mishima Med. Inst. Co.	No.408 Takadai Konaka jima, Mishima City
"	Susiyama Photo Shop	No.7 Demme-cho, Shizuoka City
"	Ikkodo	No.241 of 3 ta-machi, Hamamatsu City
Mie	Tsubameya Photo Shop	Uji-Yamada City
"	Sakae Photo Shop	Minami-Horibata, Tsu-City
Aichi	Wakita Photo Shop	No.7 Minami Otsu-machi-dori, Naka-ku, Nagoya City
"	Yoshida Co.	No.18, 7-chome, Shin Sakae-cho, Naka-ku, Nagoya City
Osaka	Fuji Photo Film Co. Ltd. (Osaka Buranch)	Kyomachi-Hari Bldg., No.1 of 33, Hori-kami Dori, Kyomachi, Nishi-ku, Osaka City
Kyoto	Shimazu Manufactory	Nishi 8 of 18, Nishi Kyo Kuwabara machi, Naka-ku, Kyoto City
"	Kokita Photo Shop	Higashi Oji Maruta-cho-Tori, Kyoto City
Hyogo	Yoshida Camera Co.	No.224, Tori 1-chome Hiromachi, Ikuta-ku, Kobe City
"	Kashimura Yoko	No.54, Naniwa-cho, Ikuta-ku, Kobe City
Nara	Fuji Photo Film Co. Ltd. (Osaka Branch)	Kyomachi-Hari Bldg., No.1 of 33, Hori-kami Dori, Kyomachi, Nishi-ku, Osaka City
Wakayama	Nakamura Photo Shop	No.6 2-chome, Honcho, Wakayama City
Shiga	Takeuchi Photo Shop	No.5, 49-cho, Hikone City
Fukui	Komaruya	Fukui City
Tottori	Kayano Photo Shop	No.17 1-chome Hakuro-cho, Yoneko City
Shimane	Fuji Photo Film Co. Ltd. (Osaka Branch)	Kyomachi-Hari Bldg., No.1 of 33, Hori-kami Dori, Kyomachi, Nishi-ku, Osaka City
Yamaguchi	Shiichi Co.	Nakamura Kozuki-machi, Shimonoseki City
"	Watanabe Photo Shop	Kameoka Yanai-machi-Kuge-gun, Yanai City
Okayama	Kawanishi Med. Inst, Co.	Okayama City
"	Yamamoto Photo Shop	Okayama City
Ehime	Komoda Co.	No.1633 Mishima-machi, Ume-gun
"	Shimizu Photo Shop	No.1586 Dogo-Yune-machi, Matsuyama City



Tokushima	Izeki Photo Shop	No.26 7-chome Minami-Saki-machi, Tokushima City
Kagawa	Fuji Photo Film Co. Ltd. (Osaka Branch)	Kyomachi-Hari Bldg., No.1 of 33, Hori-kami Dori, Kyomachi, Nishi-ku, Osaka City
Kochi	Kitamura Co.	No.19, Sakae-cho, Kochi City
Hiroshima	Iino Co.	Hiroshima
Fukuoka	Fuji Photo Film Co. Ltd. (Osaka Branch)	Kyomachi-Hari Bldg., No.1 of 33, Hori-kami Kami-Dori, Kyo-machi, Nishi-ku, Osaka City
Saga	"	"
Kagoshima	"	"
Miyazaki	"	"
*Aichi	Yoshisuka Yokoi Co.	Daiichi Bldg., Tori 7-chome, Miyuki-Honcho, Sakaeku, Nagoya City
Oita	Nakayama Photo Shop	Oita City
Kumamoto	Tajiri Photo Shop	2-chome, Tori-machi, Kumamoto City
"	Izumi Med. Inst. Co.	Kumamoto City
Nagasaki	Jojima Camera Co.	Fukuda Kogai, Nagasaki City

### Production

Releases of the following DDT Products and Typhus Vaccine were approved for the period 5-11 October 1947.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Yamaguchi			1,200 gallons
Aomori	15,000 lbs.	1000 "	
Ministry of Transportation		25000 "	
Hokkaido	77000 "	6000 "	
Gumma	16000 "		
Ministry of Welfare	<u>10000 "</u>		
Total-	118,000 lbs.		33,200 gallons

A total of 3,791,232 lbs of 10% DDT Dust and 231,437 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray represents total stocks in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare. Japanese Government, as of 4 October.

The 26th weekly report of production of DDT duster and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control program for 1947 indicates the following data for the period 28 September to 4 October.

	Total To Date <u>27 Sep.</u>	No.Mfgd. <u>28 Sep.- 4 Oct.</u>	Total Mfgd. to Date <u>4 Oct.</u>	Total Shipped to Date <u>4 Oct.</u>	Balance <u>On Hand</u>	To be <u>Mfgd.</u>
DDT Dusters	64,896	-	64,896	63,130	1,766	25,104
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal. cap.	39,443	-	39,443	15,799	23,644	-
Sprayer, pump type semi-automatic	23,808	-	23,808	11,479	12,329	-
Sprayer, hand type 1/2 Gal.capacity	<u>37,610</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>37,610</u>	<u>25,899</u>	<u>11,711</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	165,757	-	165,757	116,307	49,450	25,104

### Narcotics

The August report on Narcotic Control from the Japanese Government contains the following information:

Total Registrants	86,711
Arrests-	

Registered persons	72
Unregistered "	59
Convictions	
Registered persons	5
Unregistered "	8
Theft of Narcotics	35
Losses by fire	1

Penalties assessed by Japanese Occurs ranged from 200 yen fine narcotic trafficking to four years penal servitude.

The increase in the number of arrests for registrants is attributed to the increased pace of inspections which has reached a level of approximately 3,500 per month. If this level is maintained each registrant in Japan will be inspected at least once every years.

The August Marihuana report contains the following information:

Registered persons - no arrests of convictions	
Unregistered "	
Arrests	10
Convictions	3

Penalties assessed by Japanese Courts varied from 200 yen to 2000 yen fine.

Prior to the Occupation, Tropococaine was used extensively as a lumbar anesthetic in Japan. From the consumption rate at that time of approximately 35 kilograms per years, computed from production figures, consumption has dropped to approximately 8 kilograms per year following the classification of Tropocaine as a narcotic since it is a derivative of coca leaves. Stocks are now available in licensed registered dealers' hands for the legitimate medical needs of the Japanese people.

## SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

### Health Centers

Reference is made to memorandum for the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, (PHMJG 16) (dated 7 April 1947) subject: Expansion and Improvement of Activities of Health Centers. The Ministry of Welfare is implementing this directive to the best of their ability, however, this is a long range program which will require patience, understanding and close cooperation between officials of the Ministry of Welfare, prefectural health departments and Military Government. In order for the program to succeed, a common understanding of the basic problems involved and the basic program to be followed in the expansion and improvement of health centers is essential.

In order to effect coordination of the program and to insure Military Government Health Officers do not issue instructions at variance with those issued by SCAP and the Ministry of Welfare, PH&W will endeavor to keep the Military Government informed on basic policies and the current status of the health center project. It is the intention of PH&W Section to prepare a technical bulletin on health centers for the guidance of Military Government Health Officers and Japanese public health officials. This will not be forth coming immediately, however, and in the meantime Military Government Health Officers are urged to concentrate upon improvement of the physical facilities of the health centers and rendering of services already provided for. Investigations have shown that the quantity and quality of health services rendered in health centers is poor. Much valuable time will be saved if MGHO's will endeavor to clean up the health centers and see that the physical facilities, such as x-ray and other laboratory equipment, are in operating condition. Also maximum use should be made of the personnel already employed in the health centers. If this is done the reorganization and improvement of health center activities will be much more easily accomplished when specific instructions are published.

### Typhoid Fever Immunization Program

Reference is made to sections on Preventive Medicine in Public Health & Welfare Weekly Bulletin Nos.20, 31, 33, 35 and 37 of the current series. Sufficient TAB vaccine has been prepared and is now either in the hands of prefectural health departments, or can readily be made available by the Ministry of Welfare.

Officials of the Ministry have been acquainted with the benefits to be derived from this program and the necessity for through and complete immunization of the entire population between the ages of five and sixty years.

Although the program is being carried out in all parts of Japan, it is not being done as rapidly or as completely as it should be. The Ministry officials have been instructed to take necessary corrective action and to issue instructions to the prefectures to complete this program without delay. Publicity is necessary in order to insure completeness. It is emphasized that this program is necessary to protect the health of the people of Japan.

MG Health Officers are urged to exercise surveillance to observe that this program is completed promptly. The desired results will be obtained only if a full course of three inoculations is given to every individual in whom vaccination is not contra-indicated. Ministry officials have been advised to report to this office weekly the status of the number of people immunized.

### Typhus Fever

The Ministry of Welfare has announced that typhus training conferences for Japanese public health officials, physicians, nurses, sanitarians and other interested persons are to be held in three different localities during the next few weeks. The first in the series, is to be held in Sapporo, Hokkaido, on 23 and 24 October for Japanese personnel in Hokkaido. The second meeting is planned for Fukushima City on 28 and 29 October for benefit of public health workers from the following prefectures; Aomori, Akita, Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gumma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Niigata, Yamanashi, Nagano. The third in the series is tentatively scheduled for Kyoto with exact dates as yet undecided. It is requested that MG Teams urge their respective public health officers to attend these meetings in order to become oriented on the latest developments in the field of typhus fever and typhus fever control.

### Public Health Train

On 1 November the Public Health Train mobile exhibit will begin its tour of the Kanto region. A great deal of interest has developed and it is felt this exhibit will serve to during to Japanese civilians valuable information concerning health and welfare. The three-car exhibit will contain models, pictures, posters, charts, leaflets, etc., pertaining to public health and welfare. In addition, the crew will erect tent booths to further extend the usefulness of this exhibit. It is urged that MG Teams simulate their respective health officers and health nurses to cooperate with this mobile exhibit by conducting a "Health Week" in coordination with the visit of this train. The itinerary for visits of the train in the Kanto region is as follows:

<u>City</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Period (day)</u>
1.Tokyo	Tokyo-Akihabara-Ikebukuro-Kinshicho	1-16 Nov.	16
2.Chiba	Honchiba	17-20 Nov.	4
3.Choshi	Anaoi	21-23 Nov.	3
4.Mito	Mito	25-28 Nov.	4
5.Utsunomiya	Utsunomiya	30-2 Dec.	4
6.Kiryu	Kiryu	4-6 Dec.	3
7.Maebashi	Maebashi	7-10 Dec.	4
8.Taksaki	Takasaki	11-13 Dec.	3
9.Omiya	Omiya	14-17 Dec.	4
10.Kawaguchi	Kawaguchi	18-20 Dec.	3
11.Tachikawa	Tachikawa	22-24 Dec.	3
12.Hachioji	Hachioji	25-27 Dec.	3
13.Yokohama	Higashikanagawa	5-9 Jan.1,148	5
14.Kawasaki	Kawasaki	10-12 Jan.	3
15.Yokosuka	Zushi	14-16 Jan.	3

## Tuberculosis Control

Many of the mass examinations of school children are conducted in the fall. Negative tuberculin reactions are found at that time and BCG inoculations are done based upon these negative readings. It should be emphasized that care should be exercised and accurate study of these cases carried out before the BCG vaccine is given. It would also be advantageous to check upon the study of BCG vaccine in each prefecture so that it would be available for proper usage as the necessity arises.

## Sanitation

Rodent control programs should be intensified at this time. As the grain is harvested and natural food for rats decreases and when the weather becomes increasingly colder, rats are driven into houses in search of food and warmth.

Grain and food supplies should be stored in metal containers with covers. Piles of poles, brush and other litter should be stacked on supports 12 inches above the ground and away from buildings. Garbage and refuse should be removed and disposed of regularly. Supplies of Antu should be obtained in quantities sufficient to bait entire villages.

It is desirable to cover complete areas either at one time, or progressively so the entire rat population will be challenged with one effective dose of bait.

Programs, to be successful, must be conducted by trained sanitary teams. An effective campaign cannot be carried out by individuals or groups of individuals, as the timing and thoroughness of baiting entire areas cannot be effected in this manner. However the individual can assist in the policing of private premises by cooperating in putting out the bait and collecting the dead rats.

Where there is evidence of Typhus fever, plague or any other rat borne disease, the rat runs, burrows and harborage should be DDT-ed thoroughly with 10% dust -- a week prior to baiting -- in order to kill the -----parasites and prevent their transfer to humans.

## Port Quarantine

Tuberculosis study and control, 15 March to 31 July.

### Procedure:

- a. All repatriates under 30 years are skin-tested with 1-2,000 tuberculin, while on shipboard in passage to Japan.
- b. Tuberculin negatives receive BCG.
- c. Tuberculin positives and those over 30 receive 35 mm chest x-rays.
- d. Follow-ups are made as indicated, including notifications to the prefectures of destination.

Result: 100,555 persons were examined between 15 March and 31 July.  
(Approximately 190,000 were repatriated to Japan during this period).

- a. Tuberculin reactions:  
Positive.....31,485  
Weak positive.....7,641  
Negative.....23,060(BCG)  
TOTAL.....62,186
- b. x-ray examinations of the chest:  
Positive.....6,801  
Negative.....70,694  
TOTAL.....77,495

Of the 6,801 with morbid findings on x-ray 1,161 were recommended for hospitalization, 2,436 were referred to clinics for treatment, and 3,204 were classified as "requiring cautions" by the Japanese workers.

It has been suggested to the Japanese officials that all suspect cases be followed closely in the prefectures. The prefectural health offices are supposed to receive immediate notice of such cases. If such notices and follow-ups are not made, the program becomes useless.

Analysis: No analysis is indicated on the basis of these incomplete statistics. It should be noted again that, of approximately 190,000 persons repatriated to Japan during this period, only 100,555 were reached by this study.

Report of Communicable disease at repatriation centers.

<u>Quarantine Station</u>	<u>Name of Vessel</u>	<u>Port of Departure</u>	<u>Date of Departure</u>	<u>Date of Entrance</u>	<u>Diagnosis</u>	<u>Date of Diagnosis</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
Ujina	Oxford-shire	Singapore	9/22/47	9/30/47	Malaria	Before Embark.	23	0
Maizuru	Esan Maru	Nakhodka	9/20/47	9/23/47	Bacillary Dysentery	9/29/47	1	0
"	Esan Maru	"	"	"	Amoebic Dysentery	10/1/47	1	0
"	Eiho Maru	"	9/25/47	9/28/47	"	9/30/47	1	0
"	Takasago Maru	"	9/30/47	10/2/47	"	10/3/47	2	0

SECTION VI  
SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Recent figures indicate that both Health and Welfare Pension Insurances provide coverage for approximately 4,500,000 industrial workers cash. Workmen Accident Compensation Insurance which became effective 1 September, will probably cover a larger number when it becomes fully operative.

SECTION VII  
MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 19 September 1947 shows 3,388 hospitals with a capacity of 214,949 beds of which 113,409 were occupied During this same period 332,032 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VIII  
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-42 8 October 1947 Distribution of ARC (Jr.) Supplies to School Children.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Colonel, Medical Corps  
Chief.

1 Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 4 October 1947 w/digest.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Health and Welfare Section**

**WEEKLY BULLETIN**

**For Period  
12 October - 18 October  
1947  
Number 42**

SECTION I - Welfare  
SECTION II - Nursing Affairs  
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs  
SECTION IV - Supply  
SECTION V - Preventive Medicine  
SECTION VI - Medical Service  
SECTION VII - Memoranda to Japanese Government

## SECTION I WELFARE DIVISION

### Selection, Appointment and Removal of Minsei-iin

Recently more attention is being given to the policy and procedure concerning the appointment of Minsei-iin. The basic policy concerning this matter is set forth in Imperial Ordinance No.426 dated 12 September 1946 which is known as the Minsei-iin Ordinance. This ordinance provides that the number of Minsei-iin shall be determined by the prefectural governor after receiving the opinion of the heads of the cities, towns and villages in the prefecture. The Minsei-iin are commissioned by the Ministry of Welfare upon the recommendation of the prefectural governor.

Although the final appointment of Minsei-iin is made by the national government the selection is actually the responsibility of the local communities. Article 4 of the Minsei-iin Ordinance provides for the establishment of a Minsei-iin Nomination Committee (Minsei-iin Suisen-iin kai) in each city, town and village. This nomination committee, appointed by the head of the city, town or village, is responsible for submitting the name of proposed Minsei-iin to the prefectural Minsei-iin Selection Committee. The establishment and organization of the Minsei-iin Nomination and Selection Committees is controlled by Ministerial Ordinance No. 41 issued by the Ministry of Welfare on 27 September 1946. After the Selection Committee (Minsei-iin Senko-iin Kai) approves, the names are submitted to the prefectural governor. As far as can be determined, however, in actual practice the recommendations of the Nomination Committee are usually final.

Minsei-iin Ordinance, Article 5, provides that the tenure of office for Minsei-iin shall be two years. Minsei-iin may, however, be removed for cause before the expiration of their two year period. It is reported that in some prefectures action is being taken to recommend the removal of certain Minsei-iin who have been guilty of improper conduct or have not been discharging their responsibilities. (this entire matter of appointment and removal of Minsei-iin is being given further study in order that the procedure may be improved) Since all present Minsei-iin have been appointed since the promulgation of the Minsei-iin Ordinance in September 1946 the terms of office of the Minsei-iin will expire in the fall of 1948.

### School Lunch Program

A number of inquiries from Military Government Units have been directed to Welfare Division, PHW, suggesting a prefectural diversion of a portion of the imported skimmed milk from the local school lunch program to other uses. For the information of all concerned, the prefectural allocations of skimmed milk have been worked out to assure a sustained program through to the end of the school year 30 June 1948. Diversions to other programs no matter how worthy are not possible.

In addition to the allocations of imported skimmed milk for school lunch programs, (12,000 metric tons) additional allocations of imported and indigenous dried skimmed milk have been made for nursing and pregnant women, infants to 12 months, and pre-school children 1-6 years, found to be suffering from certain food deficiencies. These later allocations will be available through normal rationing channels on a special "health allowance" basis when special need is indicated.

### Japanese Red Cross Society

Reference is made to Weekly Bulletin, Public Health and Welfare Section, No.39, for period 21-27 September, Section II, subject Japanese Red Cross, describing American Junior Red Cross supply distribution. Reference is also made to PHMJG-42, issued 8 October, to Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, subject Distribution of American Junior Red Cross Supplies to School Children in Japan, and pertinent Memorandum of General Application.

On 15 October, shipment of the supplies was completed from Yokohama to all prefectures except the following: Yamanashi, Chiba, Kanagawa, Fukui and Tokyo. The following four prefectures have received gift parcels but have not received school supplies at this time: Hyogo, Saitama, Gumma and Ibaraki. Balance of supplies to remaining prefectures are now in transit from the U.S. and will be shipped to remaining prefectures on arrival.

Fund Campaign: The regular membership and fund campaign of the Japanese Red Cross Society and its prefectural chapters was formally launched 15 October. All prefectural chapter managers met in Tokyo on 14 October at the Annual Meeting of the Society to receive last minute instructions concerning the drive. General optimism prevailed among the managers, that they would be able to meet their quotas of the total of 300 million yen to be raised.

Disaster Plans: At the meeting of chapter managers on 14 October, they were instructed by National Headquarters concerning their responsibilities under the new Disaster Law and were advised to immediately contact prefectural government authorities concerning the integration of their disaster plans in the master plans for the prefectures. A number of prefectural chapters have prepared plans, in consultation with prefectural authorities, which seem to be fairly complete. Outstanding of the plans reviewed by the American Red Cross Consultant Staff is that prepared by the Mie prefectural chapter.

Volunteer Services: Miss Margaret Gooch, American Red Cross, International Activities, was assigned to the section, 17 October as a Consultant to the Japanese Red Cross in the development of Volunteer Services. Until her present assignment she has been a Field Director, Services to the Armed Forces, American Red Cross, serving during the past eighteen months in the Philippines and Korea and has a professional social work background. With her assistance it is hoped that the Japanese Red Cross can lay a firm foundation for the development of essential volunteer services in prefectural Red Cross programs.

#### Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

The 25th overseas shipment of LARA relief supplies arrived in Yokohama, 3 October aboard the SS Swarthmore Victory.

The above shipment consisted of the following relief supplies:

Clothing	24.37 tons
Food	17.99 tons
Medicine	.25 tons
Miscellaneous	.56 tons
Total (net) weight	43.17 tons

#### Kyusyu Region Welfare Conference

A conference of Military Government Welfare personnel in Kyusyu region was held on 13 October at Fukuoka, Kyusyu, and was attended by representatives of Kyusyu MG Region, the seven prefecture MG teams in Kyusyu, MG Section I Corps and the Welfare Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP. This was the third regional welfare conference in the I Corps area.

Emphasis was given to the necessary of closely analyzing the public assistance program of each prefectural welfare section and the record keeping procedure employed in controlling the expenditure of funds. The need conducting more intensive training programs for Minsei-iin, so they will better understand their responsibilities, was discussed. The procedure being followed in the prefectures for conducting administrative reviews of the public assistance program by Military Government personnel was reviewed by Lt. Col. C. A. Brock, Welfare Officer, MG Section, I Corps.

#### Disaster Law

Ministry and Cabinet officials have approved of the following procedure for implementation of the Disaster Law:

- a. Ordinance to be promulgated on 20 October when the law becomes effective.
- b. Welfare Ministerial Instructions setting up the duties and organization of prefectural Operating Teams.
- c. Welfare Ministerial Instructions on the operation of the Disaster Relief law.

Ordinance a. above will be promulgated as of this date making the law in full effect as of 20 October.

Organization of prefectural Operating Team, b. above, will be coordinated with all Prefectural Governors in conference on 20 October. Teams will be organized not later than 31 October and report made to the Ministry of Welfare that this has been accomplished.



Ministerial Instructions will be handed to Governors 20 October which completely orients the Governors as to the workings of the law and what is expected of them. (c. above). Each prefecture must submit a plan to the Ministry of Welfare not later than 31 December, containing the following:

- a. Study of disasters peculiar to their prefecture.
- b. Their plans of utilizing their Operating Teams.
- c. What preparations are now in effect to handle disasters in their prefecture.
- d. Any stockpiles of supplies located in their prefecture that could be used for disaster.
- e. Their financial status as it relates to disaster. What funds are available?

These plans will be studied by the National Disaster Board which will, in consultation with the Ministry of Welfare, make such deletions and additions as are necessary.

## SECTION II NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

### Personnel

Mrs. Sweetser, Civilian Public Health Nurse, has been assigned to the Kanagawa Military Government Team. The 6-weeks refresher course, given at Nippon Medical University, to assist nurses in meeting the new nursing standards, was completed 15 October. Sixty nurses attended. Course included explanation of the new nursing legislation.

The Midwives Section of the Association will give their first refresher course in Tokyo, beginning 20 October.

## SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases for the period, 12 October-18 October 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Tokyo	Swine Erysipelas	1

## SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

### Distribution

X-ray film distribution is still receiving attention in order to assure adequate supply. A conference among film manufacturers, Ministry of Welfare representatives and Supply Division personnel was held to discuss procedures. Film companies have designated agencies within the prefectures who are authorized to sell x-ray film to consumers. Detailed information regarding names and locations of these agencies was contained in the previous issue of the Weekly Bulletin. In order to prevent x-ray film from purchase by those not authorized to operate x-ray equipment, a check system of reports will be required from these designated agencies. Detailed reports of quantities received and sold will be submitted to Prefectural Health Officers, and through them to Ministry of Welfare officials concerned with distribution of this item. It must be noted, however, that no automatic delivery will be made to agencies. These agencies are required to order quantities they desire from the film manufacturing companies. Thus it seems the consumer, hospital, doctor, or dentist, must make his needs known to these retailers. The following revised price scale issued by the Ministry of Finance 14 October 1947 governs maximum prices of x-ray films.

	Size	Unit	Nitrate Base	Acetate Base
5 x 7	Kabine	dozen	Yen 315.90	Yen 401.70
6 1/2 x 8 1/2	Yatsugiri	dozen	481.40	626.10

8 x 10	Mutsugiri	dozen	655.80	861.70
10 x 12	Yotsugiri	dozen	923.00	1,225.00
11 x 14	Daiyotsugiri	dozen	1,165.40	1,550.00
14 x 17	Hansetsu	dozen	1,729.60	2,313.80
Other films:	35mm, 3 rolls per can, 170.20 yen			
	6cm X 6 cm (2B), per roll, 54.30 yen			
	Dental film, 2 dozen per box, 201.80 yen			

The address of the Osaka branch office of the Konishi-roku Photo Industrial Co., omitted from the previous issue of the Weekly Bulletin, is 26, Tenjinbashi-suji, 1-chome, Kita-ku, Osaka-shi.

Production

Release of the following DDT Products and Typhus Vaccine were approved for the period 12 - 18 October 1947:

Prefecture	10% DDT Dust	5% DDT Residual Effect Spray	Typhus Vaccine
Tottori	9,250 lbs.		
Hokkaido			3,900 gallons
Shizuoka	10,000 lbs.		5,000 gallons
Wakayama	8,000 lbs.		
Mie	12,250 lbs.		7,105 gallons
Mie(Nat'l Hospital)	20 lbs.		30 gallons
Yamagata	15,000 lbs.		
Fukushima	13,560 lbs.		4,300 gallons
Fukushima(coal Mines)	4,100 lbs.		1,200 gallons
Ehime	21,500 lbs.		750 gallons
Osaka	500 lbs.		500 gallons
Akita	10,000 lbs.		
Total	104,380 lbs.		22,785 gallons

A total of 3,860,577 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust and 195,027 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray represents total stocks in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, as of 11 October 1947.

The 27th Weekly Report of production of DDT duster and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control program for 1947 indicates the following data for the period 5 - 11 October 1947.

	Total To Date 4 Oct.	No. Mfgd. 5-11 Oct.	Total Mfgd.to Date 11 Oct.	Total Shipped to Date 11 Oct.	<u>Balance</u> On Head	To be Mfgd.
DDT Dusters	64,896	.....	64,896	63,230	1,666	25,104
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal. capacity	39,443	.....	39,443	16,119	23,324	.....
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	23,808	.....	23,808	11,719	12,089	.....
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2gel. capacity	37,610	.....	37,610	26,059	11,551	.....
Total	165,757	.....	165,757	117,127	48,630	25,104

Narcotics

A Japanese narcotic agent, inspecting a doctor whose abstract showed four purchases of narcotics since May of 1947, found the doctor had carefully removed the narcotic strip stamps, sealing the bottles, had emptied the

narcotic contents, refilled the bottles with quinine and other non-narcotic substances, than again affixed the seals. The narcotics had been used for addiction purposes. The case illustrates the results of training given to Japanese narcotic agents.

Recently two prefectures have reported the arrest of prefectural pharmaceutical affairs officers for possession of narcotics. One of these officials was a narcotic agent for a short period of time. The Ministry of Welfare is instructing all prefectural narcotic agents that only narcotics which have been seized and are being held as evidence or awaiting disposition instructions from the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, and which have been properly recorded and reported may be held in custody by prefectural officials. The Ministry of Justice has been instructed to direct local procurators to demand maximum penalties for any narcotic official who is guilty of malfeasance in office.

Preliminary work has been done toward consolidating SCAP narcotic directives and the present Japanese narcotic ordinance into a draft of one law for presentation to the Diet by the Ministry of Welfare. The draft will include a provision for the incarceration of any person who is found to be addicted to narcotics.

## SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

### Typhus Fever

The Ministry of Welfare announced a change in the dates scheduled for typhus training conferences. The meeting at Sapporo, Hokkaido will be held as scheduled on 23 and 24 October. Due to conflicting dates the meeting originally scheduled for 28 and 29 of October in Fukushima has been cancelled; instead, the meetings will be held in Tokyo at an early date in November (date to be announced).

Attention is invited to TB - PH - Prev. Med.3 (Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin) dated February 1947, subject, Rickettsia diseases in Japan and Korea. This bulletin deals with louse-borne typhus, murine typhus and scrub typhus. Control methods remain essentially as outlined but with more emphasis on the control of fleas, especially against rat fleas, the active vectors of murine typhus. Flea control procedures must precede rat control measures as noted in the Weekly Bulletins for 18 July, 25 July and 2 August.

Workers and leaders of sanitary teams must be trained and retrained at periodic intervals concerning dusting and spraying techniques. This training procedure played an important part in the efficiency of operation of teams engaged on typhus control work in past typhus seasons and should be emphasized again this year.

### Tuberculosis

During the spring months, a manual on the diagnosis of tuberculosis was prepared, translated into Japanese and copies distributed to the prefectural health officers for distribution among the officers in charge of the health centers. It would be a matter of much interest to check on this distribution and the application of the material therein, particularly, the diffusion of information at large in the prefectures regarding control of tuberculosis in the home.

### Sanitation

There is still much confusion in the minds of the Japanese as to the proper use of DDT. Prefectural officials should be advised that the following simple rules be translated, mimeographed and distributed with the DDT, in an effort to correct this misunderstanding.

1. DDT is a chemical -- originally in a crystalline form and pulverized into a fine powder -- it is very stable -- its chief value over other insecticides is that its toxic properties are retained for as much as 90 days, or until it is physically removed or changed by washing dilution or rubbing off.

2. It is used in two forms -- powder and liquid.

- a. The powder (10% DDT) is used for crawling insects and applied to clothes, futon, tatami, rugs, etc. It is also used for human louse and flea control by dusting over the hair, clothes and all parts of the body. It can be used for fly and mosquito control by dusting surfaces of the liquid where the Larvae are found. Indiscriminate use for this purpose results in a tremendous loss of this material; it should be used only as a last resort.

b. Liquid 5% DDT solution in oil is for spraying or painting with a brush on surfaces where adult flies and mosquitoes rest. Mosquitoes prefer dark cool places inside of dwellings or other enclosures where they are protected from the weather and are near their blood meal. The places to coat with liquid DDT insecticide are the dark corners and ceilings of the room, the inside of closets, undersides of tables, furniture and shelves; light cords, pictures or ornamental bric-a-brac where signs of flies are found; the walls of the benjo, dining room and kitchen (except in the proximity of the fire place.)

3. Do not waste DDT powder or insecticide by spraying or dusting indiscriminately on the ground or along ditches or other places out of doors. This type of control should be done under close supervision and after field investigation to determine types and rates of breeding. These places should be cleaned up and maintained so as not to be guilty of insect breeding -- and treated with insecticides only when this is impossible of accomplishment. DDT is not to be used as a substitute for sanitation.

SECTION VI  
MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 26 September 1947 shows 3,386 hospitals with a capacity of 214,053 beds of which 108,045 were occupied. During this same period 311,010 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VII  
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-43 15 October 1947 Application for Permission to Publish Results of February 47 Nutrition Surveys.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Colonel, Medical Corps  
Chief

Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 11 October 1947.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Health and Welfare Section**

**WEEKLY BULLETIN**

**For Period  
19 October - 25 October  
1947  
Number 43**

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## SECTION I GENERAL

### PHMJG's (Public Health and Welfare Section Memorandums to the Japanese Government)

Due to many requests having been received, officially and informally, from Military Government teams for copies of PHMJG's which they have not received, next week's bulletin will carry, as a supplement, a review and summary of all PHMJG's issued to date.

Due to the necessity for utmost conservation of paper materials it has been necessary to restrict distribution of PHMJG's to directives which require surveillance activities. Where surveillance activities are not required, distribution has been made solely to Military Government, Hq. Eighth Army.

This summary will permit each Military Government team to review their files and determine if they possess all directives requiring surveillance.

In the future PHMJG's, issued by the Section, will be summarized in the following Weekly Bulletin, thereby enabling Military Government teams to keep fully informed on current directives. Distribution in bulk, to Military Government, Hq. Eighth Army, for redistribution to all M. G. Teams of those PHMJG's requiring surveillance and which have a supporting "Letter of General Application", will continue without change.

## SECTION II WELFARE DIVISION

### Demonstration Education Projects in Reformatories and Juvenile Training and Education Institutions

As the result of conferences between Staff Sections and interested Japanese Ministries, two demonstration education projects are in the process of being set up in Juvenile Correction Institutions. The discussions also resulted in setting up a National, as well as Prefectural councils, on Education and Training in Prisons, Reformatories and Juvenile Institutions. The National Council "shall be for the purpose of contributing to the reformation and demonstration of education and training for the Juvenile inmates in corrective institutions and shall investigate or deliberate the matters which might be proposed by local (Prefectural) councils as well as to have contact with government authorities or others regarding their decisions.

Prefectural councils "shall study the individual institutions and shall act in an advisory capacity to heads of institutions, acting as a group or as individual experts, recognizing, however, that the institutional head is responsible for the operation of the institution." These councils shall be made up of members of prefectural government as well as professional experts and lay people.

At present two projects have been authorized, one at Kawagoe, Saitama Prefecture and one at Hagiya, Tokyo-to. It is expected that local councils will soon be in operation in these prefectures and that studies will be made of the selected institutions to determine what types of education and training may best be used. Interested Ministries involved will pass information on to prefectural officials. It is probable that MG Teams will be asked for assistance and guidance in these projects.

### Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA) have received their 26th, 27th and 28th overseas shipments of relief supplies. These shipments were as follows:

a. 26th Shipment: Arrived in Yokohama aboard SS Philippine Transport, on 15 October, from U.S. and contained 15.31 tons (clothing, including shoes 13.75 tons - soap .56 tons - food 1.00 tons).

b. 27th Shipment: Arrived in Yokohama aboard SS General Gordon, on 17 October, from U.S. and contained 25 tons (food).

c. 28th Shipment: Arrived in Yokohama aboard SS China Bear, on 24 October, from U.S. and contained 8.3 tons (clothing).

### Foreign National Food Ration

Official Japanese Government Prices for food stuffs to be purchased by foreign nationals.

Article	Price Diet		Non-Price diet		Axis National Diet	
	Amount	Total Cost	Amount	Total Cost	Amount	Total Cost
Meat			1.65 lbs	*		
Butter			2.0 "	Yen 400.5	1.0 lbs	Yen 200.25
Flour	4.96 lbs	Yen 23.4	4.13 "	19.50	3.30 "	15.60
Canned Goods	5.0 "	19.00	7.0 "	26.60	5.0 "	19.00
Sugar	1.32 "	24.70	1.94 "	37.05	1.32 "	24.70
			0.946		0.946	
Cooking Oil	0.946 pts	13.26	pts	13.26	pts	13.26
Potatoes	8.27 lbs	45.00	24.81 lbs	45.00	24.81 lbs	45.00
Rice	4.4 kg	43.87				
Soy Sauce	0.636 pts	6.24				
Total Cost		Yen 175.47		Yen 541.91		Yen 317.81

Miscellaneous Prices

Macaroni	Yen 8.05 per lb
Canned Goods	3.80 per lb
Soy Sauce	2.08 per go
Cooking Oil	4.42 per go
* Meat 1st Class	Yen 140.00 per 4/5 lb (100 momme)
2nd Class	110.00
3rd Class	90.00
4th Class	30.00

\*Meat Prices are subject to revision.

National Public Assistance Recertification Plan

Tentative plans have been developed by the Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare for a review and recertification of all persons receiving funds through the Daily Life Security Law.

According to present plans this recertification program will begin 1 December. Further information will be contained in subsequent weekly bulletins.

Delay in Monthly Public Assistance Reports

The Ministry of Welfare reported on 27 October that the following prefectures had failed to get their monthly statistical reports to the Ministry on 25 October: Miyagi, Tochigi, Hyogo, Tottori, Hiroshima, Tokushima and Kumamoto.

SECTION III  
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases for the period 19-25 October:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Ibaraki	Equine encephalitis	3

Meat and Dairy Inspection

The following is a summary of meat and dairy inspection reports for August 1947:

MONTHLY MEAT INSPECTION REPORT

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep & Goats	Swine	Horses
Number slaughtered	17,342	708	195	5,283	4,442
Condemned ante mortem	0	0	0	0	1
Condemned post mortem					
Total	9	2	0	0	7
Partial	337	17	0	60	278
Viscera	3,531	55	0	2,033	680

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare

#### MONTHLY MILK INSPECTION REPORT

##### Special Milk

Farm Inspections	3
Sample examined	5
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1
Plant Inspections	4
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	2

##### Ordinary Milk

Farm Inspections	7,012
Sample examined	26,284
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	729
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1,693
Plant Inspections	8,127
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	445
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	955

##### Goat Milk

Farm Inspections	
Sample examined	61
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	14
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	10

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare

#### MONTHLY ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT September 1947

The animal disease incidence remained stationary with the exception of Equine Encephalitis which made a marked increase.

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Brucellosis	12	1
Trichomoniasis	21	25
Texas Fever	6	6
Equine Infectious Abortion	6	0
Swine Erysipelas	28	1
Swine Plague	6	0
Swine Cholera	3	0
Strangles	148	35
Rabies	4	4
Equine Infectious Anemia	141	100
Equine Encephalitis	24	411
Pullorum Disease	447	702

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

#### SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

##### Distribution



Shipments of dusting and spraying equipment to the prefectures under Ministry of Welfare supervision accounted for a total of 2,658 pieces during the period 7 October through 20 October. These were distributed to the prefectures as follows:

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semi-automatic Sprayer	Hand Sprayer
Hokkaido	590	504		
Aomori		60		60
Saitama	100			
Aichi			240	
Kyoto			150	
Osaka		320		160
Hiroshima		157	67	
Oita		175	75	
Totals	690	1,216	532	220

Another distribution of santonin is being made. Shipments will begin during the last week of October. A total of 15,000 grams of powder and 1,500,000 tablets will be distributed to supply agencies in all prefectures as listed below. Shipments will originate in both Tokyo and Osaka.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Powder</u>	<u>Tablet</u>
Hokkaido	675 grams	67,500 tablets
Aomori	225 "	22,500 "
Iwate	225 "	22,500 "
Miyagi	375 "	37,500 "
Akita	225 "	22,500 "
Yamagata	300 "	30,000 "
Fukushima	300 "	30,000 "
Ibaraki	300 "	30,000 "
Tochigi	300 "	30,000 "
Gumma	300 "	30,000 "
Saitama	375 "	37,500 "
Chiba	375 "	37,500 "
Tokyo	750 "	75,000 "
Kanagawa	525 "	52,500 "
Niigata	450 "	45,000 "
Yamanashi	225 "	22,500 "
Nagano	450 "	45,000 "
Shizuoka	450 "	45,000 "
Toyama	225 "	22,500 "
Ishikawa	150 "	15,000 "
Fukui	150 "	15,000 "
Gifu	300 "	30,000 "
Aichi	600 "	60,000 "
Mie	300 "	30,000 "
Shiga	150 "	15,000 "
Kyoto	375 "	37,500 "
Osaka	600 "	60,000 "
Hyogo	600 "	60,000 "
Nara	150 "	15,000 "

Wakayama	225 "	22,500 "
Tottori	150 "	15,000 "
Shimane	225 "	22,500 "
Okayama	300 "	30,000 "
Hiroshima	375 "	37,500 "
Yamaguchi	300 "	30,000 "
Tokushima	225 "	22,500 "
Kagawa	225 "	22,500 "
Ehime	300 "	30,000 "
Kochi	150 "	15,000 "
Fukuoka	600 "	60,000 "
Saga	150 "	15,000 "
Nagasaki	300 "	30,000 "
Kumamoto	300 "	30,000 "
Oita	225 "	22,500 "
Miyazaki	225 "	22,500 "
Kagoshima	<u>300 "</u>	<u>30,000 "</u>
Total	15,000 grams	1,500,000 Tab.

September's Shipments of VD drugs and sulfathiazole and penicillin were made to the prefectures during the first week of October. Outline of distribution follows:

Mapharsen	4,413 grams
Bismuth Subsalicylate Inj.	887,404.8 cc
Sulphathiazole	460,160 tablets
Penicillin	1,520,056,000 Oxford units

Shipments of four items of U.S. Army surplus stocks purchased by the Japanese Government were approved for distribution to all 46 prefectures on a basis of population figures, as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Soft Soap	1 lb	8,208
Plaster of Paris, orthopedic	4 lb	13,725
Patrolatum liquid heavy	1 qt	1,816
Doxtrose 5%	1,000 cc	5,965

### Production

Production of biologicals during September continued to be excellent. The planned production of 150,000 liters of triple typhoid vaccine was completed during September. Production of diphtheria toxoid vaccine continued to gain momentum.

	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Cholera	886,530 cc	4,020,000 cc	1,013,830 cc	3,893,920 cc
Typhus	...	...	...	6,785,797 cc
Triple Toxoid	3,699,100 cc	41,858,400 cc	5,861,500 cc	44,375,300 cc
Diph. Toxoid	4,409,140 cc	160,700 cc	3,592,780 cc	286,850 cc
Smallpox	1,060,000 doses	1,397,975 dos.	15,650,650 dos.	1,224,200 dos.
Diph. Antitoxin		31,900 cc		178,603 cc

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government

Production of x-ray film during September showed some decrease in total output. A total of 26,222 square meters was produced as compared to 33,783 square meters during August. This decrease is attributed to the critical shortage of raw materials, specifically acetone used for the base and amyl and butyl acetate used for the solvents. Acetate bases for x-ray film are essential if the non-inflammable type of film is to be manufactured, as opposed to the nitrate bases to produce the inflammable type of film. Plans have been made to continue the production of the

non-inflammable type high quality film and sacrifice somewhat on production quotas to be accomplished rather than emphasize quantity of production thereby sacrificing quality.

Size	Quantity (Unit - dozens)		
	July	August	September
4 3/4" × 6 1/2"	1,490	3,850	152
6 1/2 " × 8 1/2"	495	614	452
8" × 10"	2,646	6,306	812
10" × 12"	19,076	26,298	14,489
11" × 14"	0	0	1,608
14" × 17"	2,766	0	1,644
Dental	426	836	50
35mm (rolls)	54,429	46,602	67,094

SOURCE: Photo-Sensitized Materials Association

Releases of the following DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved for the period 19-25 October:

Prefecture	10% DDT Dust	5% DDT Residual Effect Spray	Typhus Vaccine
Hokkaido (prisons)	750 lbs.		
Hyogo		5,000 gallons	
Miyazaki		3,735 gallons	
Nagasaki	37,600 lbs.	10,300 gallons	
Kumamoto		6,615 gallons	
Tottori			60 vials
Aichi	50,000 lbs.		
Saga	50,000 lbs.		
Total	138,350 lbs.	25,650 gallons	60 vials

The 28th weekly report of production of DDT duster and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control program for 1947 indicated the following detailed data for the period 12-18 October:

	Total To Date 11 Oct.	No. Mfgd. 12-18 Oct.	Total Mfgd. To Date 18 Oct.	Total Shipped To Date 18 Oct.	On Hand
DDT Dusters	64,896	...	64,896	63,820	1,076
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal. capacity	39,443	...	39,443	17,015	22,428
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	23,808	...	23,808	12,011	11,797
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gal. capacity	37,610	...	37,610	26,119	11,491
Total	165,757	...	165,757	118,965	46,792

Shikutani Mfg. Co., largest producer of the DDT duster, has recently received a delivery of 22 tons of brass and tin plate which will be sufficient to complete the manufacture of the remaining quota of 25,104 dusters. The completion of the DDT Duster production will complete the entire duster and spraying equipment program for 1947.

A total of 3,819,227 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 205,227 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray represents total stocks in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, as of 18 October.

#### Narcotics

Finished narcotic imports consisting of codeine phosphate and dionine have been received. The codeine, in one-kilogram packages, is scheduled to be shipped immediately to registered compounders and producers in the Tokyo and Osaka areas for repackaging, tableting and labeling.

In national tuberculosis sanatoriums and hospitals as well as private institutions, the use of morphine is strongly discouraged where codeine is the indicated drug. All these institutions should maintain an adequate supply of codeine and all registered local wholesalers should replenish immediately their stocks of codeine powder and tablets to a six months supply level.

The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, has been instructed to circularize all local wholesalers and national tuberculosis sanatoriums and hospitals that codeine stocks are available and must be kept up to the required level to supply the medical needs of the Japanese people.

SECTION V  
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Sanitation

Chlorination of Water Supplies The types of chlorine available for sterilizing water are: Liquid Chlorine, calcium hypochlorite and chlorinated lime. The strength of the later two will decrease with age and methods of handling, but for the purpose of estimating quantities the following strengths may be used:

Liquid chlorine	100%	available	chlorine
Calcium Hypochlorite (US)	75%	"	"
Chlorinated Lime (US)	30%	"	"

Liquid chlorine (Gas under pressure) comes in 200 pound and one ton cylinders. The chlorine is piped from these cylinders to a chlorinator, which feeds the gas into a chamber through which water is circulating, putting the chlorine gas into solution. This solution is fed continuously into the water supply. Rates of application are regulated automatically by a system of gauges and valves. It is possible (as an emergency measure only) to bypass the control valves and pressure gauges and operate the rates of application manually, however, this requires very close supervision of the dosages being effected and is not to be recommended.

Calcium hypochlorite and chlorinated lime should be made into a stock solution and then added to the water.

The amount of chlorine required to sterilize water varies widely with the amount of organic matter in the water and in the distribution system. Systems that have not been chlorinated for long periods of time will require high dosages, (as much as 4 PPM) as there is usually an accumulation of various types of organic material, algae, plankton, etc. in the pipes that require "burning out" before a constant residual with reasonable dosages can be held. Usually after a system has been chlorinated continuously for several months the dosages can be cut to as low as 1.0 PPM depending on the quality of the water and amount of contamination entering the system after chlorination.

The "burning out" phase of chlorination is usually accompanied by unpleasant tastes and odors that usually diminish with time and the lowering of the initial dosages. This can be helped by flushing the system (through fire plugs) and cleaning mains when necessary.

The chlorination of individual supplies, particularly wells, presents a problem that often must be solved by crude methods. To be safe, however, chlorine must be applied in known quantities and the amount of chlorine residual checked after a retention period of 24 hours. It is desired to have a residual of not less than 0.2 P.P.M. at the end of the distribution system.

Calculation of amount of chlorine required to treat a given amount of water at any given rate, expressed in parts per million, can be done by the following equation--

$$\text{Pounds of chlorine Required} = \frac{\text{gals. of water} \times 8.34 \times \text{dosage in PPM}}{1,000,000}$$

SECTION VI

## MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 3 October 1947 shows 3,385 hospitals with a capacity of 213,952 beds of which 105,847 were occupied. During this same period 315,835 out-patients were treated.

## SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

### General

Available figures indicate 1,921,000 government employees have health insurance coverage under provisions of the various government Mutual Aid Societies. The government Pension System does not cover the same number as it is restricted to certain grades of government officials. When this number is added to the number covered by the Health Insurance Law for industrial workers, the total is approximately 6,000,000 employees who have health insurance coverage.

The Ministry of Welfare reports an increase of 20% since July 1946, of employer participation in Health Insurance due to reorganized industries.

The Allowance Bureau, Ministry of Finance, has submitted a proposed law to provide a workmen's compensation program for all government employees. In its present form, considerable revision is necessary with reference to contributory negligence because of coordination with other programs and in providing for appeal rights. It will integrate, under one law, the present limited protection furnished by the provisions of various Imperial Ordinances (one dated in 1886) and extend comprehensive protection to all employees.

## SECTION VIII NUTRITION CONSULTANT

### Nutrition

The November nutrition surveys will be conducted in the usual cities and rural areas of Japan. Physical examinations are to be made in some rural areas in the last week of October. Food consumption studies will all be made in November. The Sanitary Bureaus, of the city and prefectural offices, have been instructed by the Ministry of Welfare to inform the Military Government Teams of the time of the surveys.

Military Government Public Health Officers should observe the surveys, for the purpose of determining the character of observations made and to lend prestige to the nutrition surveys.

Average results of the August nutrition surveys are contained in the attached table.

## SECTION IX MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Colonel, Medical Corps  
Chief

Incl. (2) :

1. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 18 October 1947.
2. Number and Rate of Births, deaths, infant deaths, stillbirths, marriages and divorces reported according to prefecture with digest, August 1947.

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SECTION I  
WELFARE DIVISION

Welfare Training Conference

Another in a series of social work training conferences was held in Fukui Prefecture from 13 - 19 October. The conference was similar to previous weekly classes sponsored by the Japan Social Work Association. A total of 53 persons, including 7 women, attended the meetings. Most of the officials attending were from welfare offices of the Prefecture cities, towns and villages. Prefectures sending people to the meeting were: Osaka (9), Kyoto (10), Shiga (3), Hyogo (5), Nara (3), Wakayama (6), and Fukui (17).

Next training conference to be held by the Japan Social Work Association is scheduled for 15 - 22 November at Izu, Nagaoka Onsen, Shizuoka Prefecture. It is expected this conference will be attended by welfare officials from the Tokai-Hokuriku Region.

Social Work Education

A national Social Work Education Committee (Shakai Jigyo Kyoiku Konwa Kai) met in Tokyo on 27 October. Meeting was attended by representatives of the Ministries of Education and Welfare, Universities, colleges, and private welfare agencies. At the meeting, consideration was given to problems of establishing social work training programs in the universities. Action was taken to establish a formal committee which will be a permanent organization to consider the entire matter of social work education in Japan. The permanent committee will consist of official representatives of colleges and universities which are interested in the field of social work education and other interested individuals. Consideration is also being given to the creation of a similar social work education committee for the Kansai District. Many of the colleges and universities in the Kyoto-Osaka-Kobe area have indicated an interest in social work education but because of distance have been unable to participate in the meetings which have been held in Tokyo.

SECTION II  
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following new out-breaks of animal diseases for the period 26 October - 1 November.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Hokkaido	Swine Plague	2
Fukushima	" "	5
Kanagawa	Swine Erysipelas	1
Miyagi	Swine Cholera	8
Hiroshima	Blackleg	1
Yamanashi	Equine Encephalitis	6
Yamagata	" "	10

SECTION III  
SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Under supervision of Ministry of Welfare, shipments of a total of 958 sprayers were made for use in the insect and rodent control program, in the period 21 October to 27 October. Details of shipments follow:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Fukushima	162	0	0
Aichi	66	0	0
Osaka	0	0	270
Hiroshima	85	120	0
Oita	130	125	0
Total	443	245	270

No DDT dusters were shipped during this period.



Reports from several prefectures indicate the allocation and distribution of U.S. Army surplus vehicles, purchased by the Japanese Government, showed some instances of injustice. National hospitals, already possessing vehicles, received additional while municipal institutions were left with no transportation. When the distribution was made, time did not allow a complete study of requirements in all hospitals in Japan. The allocation was planned on advice from Ministry sections responsible for the various public health services.

A survey is being conducted by the General Affairs Section of the Ministry of Welfare requiring health sections of the prefecture governments to submit information on each installation as follows:

Size of facility  
 Number of beds  
 Average monthly in-patients  
 Average monthly out-patients  
 Vehicle status

From this information a plan of redistribution for utmost utility of these vehicles will be instituted:

Production

The 29th weekly report of production of DDT duster and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control program for 1947 indicates the following data for the period 19-25 October:

	Total To Date 18 Oct.	No. Mfgd. 19-25 Oct.	Total Mfgd. To Date 25 Oct.	Total Shipped To Date 25 Oct.	Balance On Hand	To be Mfgd.
DDT Dusters	64,896	...	64,896	63,820	1,076	25,104
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal. capacity	39,443	...	39,443	17,458	21,985	...
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	23,808	...	23,808	12,256	11,552	...
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gal. capacity	37,610	...	37,610	26,389	11,221	...
Total	165,757	...	165,757	119,923	45,834	25,104

A total of 3,994,917 lbs of 10% DDT dust and 174,297 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray represents total stocks in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, as of 25 October.

There were no requests for shipments of DDT products received during the period 26 October - 1 November and hence, no releases were given.

Narcotics

An inspection trip through some of the outlying prefectures revealed that many narcotic agents are not making investigations on their own initiative, but are turning all information received over to prefectural police for investigation and report. The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, has been directed to instruct prefectural narcotic officials that they, as a specialized narcotic enforcement agency, are to make their own, investigations and to use the police for assistance only when necessary. Further, it is the duty of prefectural narcotic agents to follow-up and make thorough investigation of all police cases which terminate upon the arrest of an individual narcotic violator in order to determine the source of supply and to apprehend all persons involved.

As an example of the proper procedure, in Tokyo recently, the Military Police picked up a foreign national in a state of unconsciousness. It was found he had considerable narcotics on his person. The case was investigated further by Tokyo narcotic officials who in one day learned the man in possession of the narcotics was an addict, had been assisting a doctor from whom he was taking regular injections, the doctor falsifying his records to indicate other patients were receiving the narcotics.

The inspection trip further revealed that some hospitals still have stocks of narcotics far beyond their requirements, while local wholesalers in the vicinity are in short supply of the same narcotics. Removal of excess stocks from practitioners (including hospitals) and retailers have been accomplished in most prefectures during the past year. Corrective action is being taken at the national level to complete the project.

#### SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

##### Public Health Refresher Course

The next four-months course will begin in Tokyo 8 December for Public Health Nurses. One, well qualified Public Health Nurse is being requested to attend from each Prefecture. Notices are being sent to each Prefecture directed to the Japanese doctor in charge of Public Health.

The Public Health Nurses boxes are completed and the nurses are being taught the use and care of the box.

The Midwife section of Tokyo-To, sponsored a short course for midwives at Keio University Hospital from 20 to 30 October. Eighty-four midwives attended the 30 hours of instruction. Outstanding Japanese obstetricians and pediatricians, and nurses from Nursing Affairs Division of Public Health and Welfare conducted the teaching.

A moving picture on Nursing in Japan titled "Lady of Science", has been completed and will soon be ready for the Japanese nurses.

#### SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

##### Rodent Control

The following is a conservative estimate on food consumed by the rat population in Japan which is estimated at 28,000,000.

Surveys over period of years show large fluctuations in the rat population in various places. But by actual catches and results of poison campaigns, the average has been two (2) per house. This number does not include some species of field rats and sewer rats that do not come into the vicinity of human dwellings.

The amount of food consumed per rat is 20 gms per day.

Total amount by weight:

Consumed	560,000,000 <u>ozs</u> per day
or	1,235,000 <u>lbs</u> per day
or	617.5 <u>tons</u> per day
or	225,387.5 <u>tons</u> per year
or	32 <u>shiploads</u> (Liberty type) per year

Population figures and weight of foods consumed are from surveys and actual studies of feeding habits made by Dr. Masami Kitaoka, Japanese National Institute of Health, Tokyo. In his opinion this estimate is low. The usual offhand estimates are one (1) rat per person, which will roughly triple these figures. This does not include the incidental cost of damage to property such as destruction and spoilage of stored goods, fires etc.

No reduction can be made of the rat population until wide scale extermination programs by trained personnel, are carried out on a nation wide basis. The old system that has prevailed, of selling to the individual a packet of rat poison with instructions on its use, only serves to keep the rat population at a healthy level.

There is at the present time sufficient Antu available for each prefecture to put on an adequate program. Local officials generally are not interested in expending their budgets and facilities to include a program that can be placed on the individual. Constant pressure is therefore necessary to insure active Prefectural participation in rodent extermination campaigns.

##### Typhus Fever

The first in the series of typhus control conferences was held on 23 and 24 October at Sapporo, Hokkaido. The meeting was attended by 110 persons interested in the field of public health. The program was planned and arranged by the Ministry of Welfare in cooperation with the Hokkaido prefectural Military Government Team.

The second conference in the series will be held in Tokyo on 13 and 14 November for the benefit of the Japanese prefectural health authorities and other representing the prefectures lying in the northern half of Honshu.

Residual spraying of railway cars, etc.

Now that the typhus season is present, it is urged that residual effect DDT spray schedules for railway cars, ferries, street cars, buses, be rigidly adhered to. It is also of great importance that proper spray application be made at intervals of not more than 30 days, in jails, orphanages, hospitals, theaters, public bath houses, railway stations, etc, for the control of typhus fever.

Public Health Train

The schedule for the appearances of the Public Health Train in various localities within the Kanto Region of Japan is published for the information of those concerned.

			Lv: Harajuku	1 Nov.	1700
Arr: Shinagawa	1 Nov.	1719	Lv: Shinagawa	2 Nov.	0645
Arr: Tokyo Central	2 Nov.	0653	Lv: Tokyo	6 Nov.	2210
Arr: Shinagawa	6 Nov.	2219	Lv: Shinagawa	7 Nov.	0732
Arr: Harajuku	7 Nov.	0756	Lv: Harajuku	11 Nov.	1816
Arr: Shinagawa	11 Nov.	1836	Lv: Shinagawa	12 Nov.	0100
Arr: Tabata	12 Nov.	0145	Lv: Tabata	12 Nov.	0224
Arr: Shinkoiwa	12 Nov.	0306	Lv: Shinkoiwa	12 Nov.	0355
Arr: Kinshicho	12 Nov.	0405	Lv: Kinshicho	16 Nov.	1853
Arr: Chiba	16 Nov.	1930	Lv: Chiba	17 Nov.	0400
Arr: Honchiba	17 Nov.	0405	Lv: Honchiba	20 Nov.	2105
Arr: Choshi	20 Nov.	2347	Lv: Choshi	24 Nov.	0500
Arr: Mito	24 Nov.	1130	Lv: Mito	29 Nov.	0938
Arr: Utsunomiya	29 Nov.	1314	Lv: Utsunomiya	3 Dec.	1930
Arr: Kiryutsu	3 Dec.	2200	Lv: Kiryutsu	6 Dec.	2320
Arr: Maebashi	7 Dec.	1200	Lv: Maebashi	10 Dec.	2305
Arr: Takasaki	10 Dec.	2325	Lv: Takasaki	14 Dec.	0118
Arr: Kumagaya	14 Dec.	0211	Lv: Kumagaya	17 Dec.	0211
Arr: Omiya	18 Dec.	0252	Lv: Omiya	20 Dec.	2323
Arr: Tachikawa	21 Dec.	1154	Lv: Tachikawa	25 Dec.	0455
Arr: Hachioji	25 Dec.	0516	Lv: Hachioji	28 Dec.	0448
Arr: Shinagawa	28 Dec.	0621	Lv: Shinagawa	4 Jan.	1243
Arr: Higashi Kanagawa	4 Jan.	1302	Lv: Higashi Kanagawa	10 Jan.	0310
Arr: Kawasaki	10 Jan.	0422	Lv: Kawasaki	15 Jan.	0430
Arr: Yokosuka	15 Jan.	0540	Lv: Yokosuka	17 Jan.	0500
Arr: Shinagawa	17 Jan.	0656			

SECTION VI  
MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 10 October 1947 shows 3,380 hospitals with a capacity of 212,501 beds of which 104,655 were occupied. During this same period 316,582 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VII  
SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Recent negotiations between the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Welfare and the Cabinet resulted in additional appropriations for the National Health Insurance program. Emphasis has been placed on certain portions of the appropriations that will be definitely used for establishing and equipping more adequate medical facilities in those areas, first, where the need is the most urgent and second, where the organization can assume the responsibility.

Inquiries continue to arrive regarding medical care for Japanese Nationals on duty with the Occupation Forces. Investigations of various cases frequently indicate that the individuals have not been informed as to their eligibility for free medical care, for injury or illness incurred as a result of duty, or for non-occupational disabilities at moderate rates. The employees have not been informed as to where they should report for assistance, or for entering their claim. The fault seems to lie with the labor relations officer of the Central Liaison Office at prefectural levels, for not having disseminated this information.

SECTION VIII  
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

See attached supplement.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Colonel, Medical Corps  
Chief

Incl.(2):

1. Monthly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, period ending 25 October 1947.
2. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 25 October 1947.

PHMJG	DATE	SUBJECT	SURVEILLANCE ?	DISTRIBUTION
#1	12/12/46	Health Intelligence Broadcasts. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare to reinstate (Pre-war) weekly Health Intelligence Broadcasts to ports and ships at sea of latest outbreaks of infectious disease. Results published in Weekly Bulletin	Routine- by Port Quarantine Officers	MG HQ 8TH A
#2	12/12/46	Establishment of Medical Examiner Office. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare establishing a Medical Examiner system in each of the principal cities. Plan of operation cited, procedures established, including reporting of deaths.	Yes	All MG Teams
#3	12/13/46	Rickettsicidal (Typhus Control) Spray Program. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare establishing a comprehensive typhus control spray program. Detailed plan outlined.	Yes, indefinitely	All MG Teams
#4	12/17/46	Information Concerning Estimated Narcotic Requirements for Japan- 1946 <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare regarding Japanese estimated narcotic requirements for 1946		
#5	12/16/46	Responsibility for Medical Care, Hospitalization, and Disability Benefits for Japanese Nationals on Duty with the Occupation Forces. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to CLO (Central Liaison Office) Japanese Government, citing responsibility of Japanese Government for Medical Care, etc., of Japanese personnel on duty with Occupation Forces.	Yes	All MG Teams
#6	12/26/46	Partial Amendment of Operational Plan for Nutrition Surveys of Civilian Population. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to CLO approving plan for modification of nutrition surveys and for surveys to continue throughout 1947, and longer if necessary.	If requested	MG HQ 8TH A
#7	1/2/47	Application for Release of Certain Former Japanese Military Narcotics. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare approving for release (re-packaging and sale) certain former Japanese Military Medicinal Narcotics in specified approved wholesale firms	None	MG HQ 8TH A
#8	1/20/47	Correction of Error in Japanese Translation of Imperial Ordinance No.421 <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Justice, correcting error in Japanese Translation of Imperial Ordinance No. 421, regarding Japanese reporting of births, deaths, marriages and divorces.	None	MG HQ 8TH A
#9	1/20/47	Addition to List of Reportable Diseases. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare, adding certain diseases to list of reportable communicable diseases.	Yes	All MG Teams

#10	1/21/47 Application for Release of Certain Former Japanese Military Narcotics. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare approving release of former Japanese Military medicinal Narcotics.	None	MG HQ 8TH A
#11	2/27/47 Estimated Recruitments of Dangerous Drugs, 1947, Japan-Supervisory Body, United Nations. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare submitting information extracted from the report of the Supervisory Board, United Nations, estimating world requirements of Dangerous Drugs in 1947.	None	MG HQ 8TH A
#12	Not used.		
#13	Not used.		
#14	3/17/47 Approval of Program for Anti-Tuberculosis Control. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare approving plan for Tuberculosis Control plan covered fully in Letter of Application.	Yes	All MG Teams
#15	3/18/47 Physical Examination, Immunization and Medical Care of Japanese Nationals Employed for Occupation Forces. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare supplementing SCAPIN 48 and PHMJG 5, directing Japanese Government to provide personnel facilities and supplies to carry out physical examination and immunization as specifically.	Yes	All MG Teams
#16	4/7/47 Expansion and Improvement of Activities of Health Care <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare for expansion and improvement of Health Centers. Detailed plan provided.	Yes	All MG Teams
#17	4/17/47 Establishment of a National Laboratory Control Program. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare establishing National Laboratory Control program. Letter of General Application cities detailed plan.	Yes	All MG Teams
#18	4/22/47 Plan for Allocation of Surplus U.S. Motor Vehicles Released to The Welfare Ministry. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare approving plan for Allocation of Surplus U.S. Army Vehicles released to Ministry. Letter of General Application outlines plans.	Routine	All MG Teams
#19	4/22/47 Research in Scrub-typhus and Scrub-typhus Control in Japan. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare, approving of plan for research in Scrub-typhus and Scrub-typhus control.	None	MG HQ 8TH A
#20	5/6/47 Information Relative to Utilization of Imported Corn, Flour, Milo, Canned Foods, etc. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry stating that requested information relative to best methods of preparation of imported Corn, Flour, Milo, Canned Foods, is available from the Nutrition Section, Ministry of Welfare.	None	MG HQ 8TH A

#21	5/10/47 Allocation of Medical Supplies to National Health Insurance and Health (Sickness) Insurance Agencies. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Ass per subject heading, Letter of General Application covers details.	Yes	All MG Teams
#22	5/20/47 Publication of Results of Nutrition Surveys of Civilian Population. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to CLO offering no objection to publication of results of nutrition surveys November 1946.	Routine	MG HQ 8TH A
#23	5/27/47 Surplus United States Government Property to be Purchased by the Japanese Government. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare approving plan for distribution of surplus United States Government Medical Surplus and Equipment purchased by the Japanese Government. Letter of General Application covers details.	Yes	All MG Teams
#24	5/28/47 Application for Release of Certain Former Japanese Military Narcotics. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare approving for release certain Former Japanese Military Narcotics.	None	MG HQ 8TH A
#25	6/9/47 Japanese B. Encephalitis Vaccination Program in Okayama Prefecture in Japan. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare approving their plan for Japanese B. Encephalitis Vaccination Program in Okayama Prefecture.	Prefecture only	MG HQ 8TH A
#26	6/13/47 National Disaster Plan. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare, disapproving proposed National Disaster Plan as submitted and stating that revision is necessary along specifically outlined plans.	None	MG HQ 8TH A
#27	6/13/47 Application for Release of Certain Former Japanese Military Narcotics. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare approving for release certain Former Japanese Military Narcotics.	None	MG HQ 8TH A
#28	6/30/47 Proposed plan for Special Research on Ekiri. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare approving their proposed plan of Special Research on Ekiri	None	MG HQ 8TH A
#29	6/30/47 Proposed Plan of Special Research on Japanese B. Encephalitis. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare approving their proposed plan of Special Research on Japanese B. Encephalitis.	None	MG HQ 8TH A
#30	7/3/47 Plan for Educational and Publicity Campaign on Fly-borne Diseases. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare approving their plan for Educational and Publicity Campaign on Fly-borne Diseases. Information of a general nature pertaining to this directive has appeared in past Weekly Bulletins.	Routine	MG HQ 8TH A
#31	7/28/47 Application for Permission to Publish Results of Nutrition Surveys. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to CLO approving request to publish results of Nutrition Surveys. Refers to May Nutrition Surveys.	Routine	MG HQ 8TH A

#32	7/28/47 Application for Permission to Allow Access to Results of Nutrition Surveys. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to CLO approving request to permit Access to the results of Nutrition Surveys conducted in a accordance with SCAPIN 422.	Routine	MG HQ 8TH A
#33	7/31/47 National Disaster Plan. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare, approving proposed re-submitted draft of the National Disaster Law.	None	MG HQ 8TH A
#34	8/2/47 Additions to List of Reportable Diseases. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare adding “Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis” to list of weekly reportable communicable disease.	Yes	All MG Teams
#35	8/5/47 Clarification and Interpretation of PHMJG 15. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare, clarifying PHMJG 15, reference “Responsibility for Medical Care, Hospitalization and Disability Benefits for Japanese Nationals on Duty with the Occupation Forces”. This directive outlines in detail the Japanese Government’s full responsibility.	Yes	All MG Teams
#36	8/8/47 Draft of Child Welfare Law. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare approving proposed draft of a Child Welfare Law.	None	MG HQ 8TH A
#37	8/30/7 Plan for Release of Ten Percent DDT Dust for Coal Mine. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare approving plan for release of 10% DDT Dust (250,000 fifty gram paper packages) to coal mines to be distributed and used on a purely “disease and unrest” basis.	Yes- Prefectures Concerned	All MG Teams
#38	Not issued. (Changed to SCAPIN 1787)		
#39	9/8/47 Distribution of American Jr. Red Cross Supplies to School Children in Japan. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directing Ministry of Welfare to receive and distribute gift parcels of pencils, pencil pads and erasers from American Jr. Red Cross to the School in Japan. Full details on this plan were covered in the Weekly Bulletin.	Yes	MG HQ 8TH A
#40	10/2/47 Sixth Decennial Revision of the International Lists of Diseases and Causes of Death. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare furnishing copy of comments from the Executive Secretary of the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization.	None	MG HQ 8TH A
#41	10/6/47 Application for Authorization to Release Former Japanese Military Narcotics. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare approving request for release of certain Former Japanese Military Medicinal Narcotics.	None	MG HQ 8TH A
#42	10/8/47 Distribution of American Jr. Red Cross Supplies to School Children of Japan. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare approving plan per subject heading. Detailed outline of this plan is provided in the attached Letter of General Application.	Yes	All MG Teams



#43	10/15/47 Application for Permission to Publish Results of February 1947 Nutrition Surveys. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare approving application for permission to publish results of February 1947 Nutrition Surveys.	Routine	MG HQ 8TH A
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